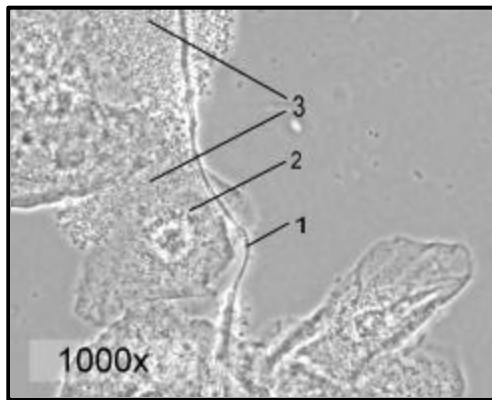


## Wet Mount Proficiency Test 2002 B – Critique MSW

### Micrograph A



**1 2 3**

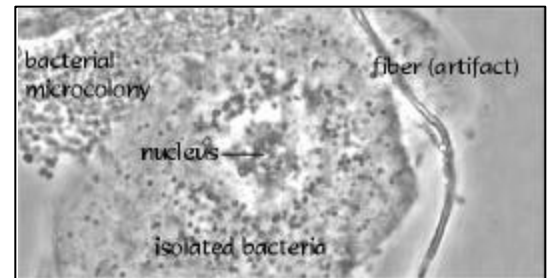
☐ ☐ ☐ Squamous epithelial cell(s) - not a clue cell

☐ ☐ ☐ Bacterial micro-colony (overgrowth)

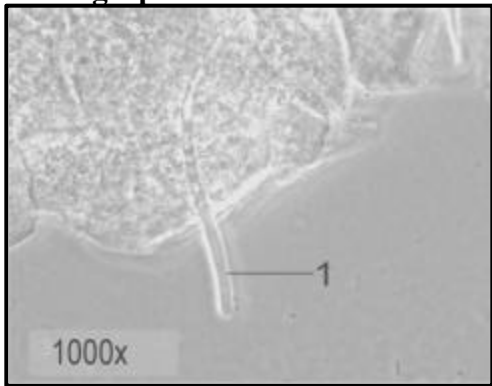
☐ ☐ ☐ Artifact(s)

Item #1 is an artifact which is typical of a cotton fiber; it is narrow and lacks any cellular detail that would be seen in a pseudohyphae. The artifact is also too long and lacks a characteristic shape to be confused with a sperm cell. Item #3 is a bacterial micro-colony which does not completely cover

any of the epithelial cells. Item #2 is a typical squamous epithelial cell and not a clue cell; all of its edges are clearly visible as is the nucleus (although it is in a different focal plane and slightly out of focus).



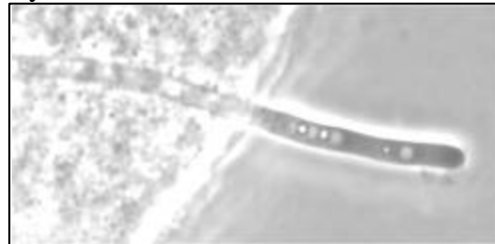
### Micrograph B



**1**

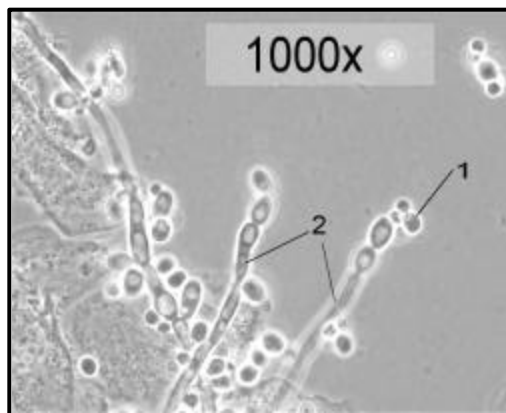
☐ ☐ Pseudohyphae without buds

This phase contrast micrograph shows a very typical pseudohyphae, item #1, with out any associated or attached budding yeast cells. Note the uniformity of the mycelial element and that it does not branch. It is not



tapered like the tail of a sperm cell.

### Micrograph C



**1 2**

☐ ☐ Yeast cell(s) ☒ with buds, ☐ without buds

☐ ☐ Pseudohyphae with buds

This phase contrast micrograph shows classic budding yeasts, item #1, and pseudohyphae with budding yeast cells, item #2. The morphology is typical of actively growing *Candida* sp. This slide is also typical of one that has been allowed to 'incubate' at room temperature for about 3 hours so that the yeast cells tend to swell. Fresh specimens do not typically exhibit such luxurious growth and vacuolated yeast cells.